



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

§ 2. *Antheræ ovales, retusæ, medio affixæ : inflorescentia spicata, floribus minimis : stigmata ultra indusium haud vel vix producta.*

13. *G. PARVIFLORA*, Dougl. Caule pilis longis patentibus villosa; foliis utrinque adpresse velutinis ciliatis; indusio quadripartito, lobis basi dilatatis; fructu oblongo sessili velutino valde obtusangulo inter angulos unicostato. — Head-waters of the Platte to Louisiana and Texas. — Wallawallah, Oregon, Douglas, ex Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am.

HETEROGAURA, gen. nov.

Calycis tubus brevis, obconicus. Stamina erecta, 4 petalis alterna fertilia antheris ovato-cordatis retusis; 4 petalis opposita breviora fere ananthera, antheris abortivis lanceolato-cordatis acutissimis: filamenta clavata, exappendiculata. Stylus stamina adæquans: stigma disciforme integerrimum, indusio nullo. Ovarium 4-loculare; loculis uniovulatis. Fructus ovato-gibbosus, 2-4-locularis, abortu 1- (vel 2?-) spermus. — Herba annua, erecta, superne paniculato-ramosa. Folia subintegerrima vel parce obsolete sinuato-dentata; inferiora petiolata, lanceolata; superiora lanceolata-linearum, sessilia vel subsessilia. Ovaria (cum ramulis junioribus) puberula.

H. CALIFORNICA. *Gaura heterandra*, Torr. in Pacif. R. R. Reports, 4. p. 87. — Mokelumne Hill, California, Dr. J. M. Bigelow, May. — Plant one or two feet high, and with habit entirely different from *Gaura*, rather that of *Clarkia*.

Five hundred and thirty-eighth Meeting.

September 13, 1864. — ADJOURNED STATUTE MEETING.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

Colonel J. D. Graham, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in alluding to the semi-diurnal lunar tide lately discovered by him in Lake Michigan, and published in his Reports from 1858 to 1863, remarked, that while in charge as Superintendent of the Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, he had instituted a series of observations for the purpose of ascertaining, with accuracy, the extent of the similar tide in Lake Huron.

"For this purpose two delicate tide-gauges were established on that lake in October, 1861, and were observed on both day and night until late in December, 1863, — a period of more than two years, — without any other interruption than that which unavoidably arose from the ice in the severe winter months in that climate.

"The observations, as in the case of the previous ones on Lake Michigan, were made with great regularity, at intervals of half an hour of time, except that at certain phases of the moon the intervals were reduced to fifteen minutes of time apart.

"The positions selected for the two observing stations were the wharf at Tawas City, on Tawas Bay, and Thunder Bay Island; the former situated in latitude $44^{\circ} 15' 12''$ N., and the latter in latitude $45^{\circ} 2' 17''$ N.

"These observations have not yet been reduced, but a general examination of them shows that they develop the existence, in Lake Huron, of a semi-diurnal lunar tide, and also a semi-diurnal solar tide, which is separable from that produced by the combined action of the sun and moon, as has been shown in regard to the tide in Lake Michigan.

"It is worthy of notice that no observations have, as far as we know, ever been instituted by the philosophers of the Old World to ascertain the existence and extent of any similar phenomenon in the waters of the Caspian Sea. This sea is a perfect lake; that is to say, it is not connected with any other body of water. It is the largest and deepest lake known on our globe. Its area is greater than the areas of all our Northern and Northwestern lakes added together, and its greatest depth is more than twice that of Lake Superior, the largest and deepest of our North American lakes. The Caspian, therefore, offers peculiar advantages for investigations concerning the theory of the tides, and it might perhaps be not inappropriate for the Academy to invite the attention of foreign scientific societies to the importance of a series of tidal observations there."

On the motion of Mr. F. H. Storer, it was voted that our Secretary be directed to correspond with the Secretary of the Academy of St. Petersburg, for information respecting the tides of the Caspian and other seas of the Eastern continent.